TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Amine-Prince Methodolem. 1 P. M.
Grand Opera House—The Silver Kaiz. 8 F. M.
Globe Dime House—The Silver Kaiz. 8 F. M.
Globe Dime House — The Holes. 120 P. M.
Miblia Sanden Efricair. 2 F. M.
People's Theories — Pan on the Rocks. 8 P. M.
Sine Francisco Ministeria—F. M.
Spencer's Palace Wissie Hall—Variety. 2 and 8 P. M.
Sine Theories—Princes D. Himid. 8 P. M.
Standard Theories—The News Declares. 245 F. M.
Standard Theories—The News Declares. 245 F. M.
Standard Theories—The News Declares. 245 F. M. Standard Theatre-The Nevry Duches. 115 P. M. Mandard Theatre—Lie Norty Duches. *11.F. M.
Theatre Comfique—Multipu Guard Ball. Tand * P. M.
Tony Pastor * 1 henere—Vin. * P. M.
Usion Square Theatre—Lie Breat Bivore Cas.
** Windson Theatre—Lightfur Lie Inc. ** P. M.
Bith Av. Theatre—La Princesce des Canaries. * P. M.
Bid Av. Theatre—Camille. * P. M.
\$44 h 84. Theatre—Camille. * P. M.
\$34 h 84. Theatre—Vin Romany Riv. * F. M.
\$35 St. Theatre—Yals. * P. M.

Ade rtisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed i this evening before six o'clock.

Are They for Arthur or Not?

It is averred by a large number of Repub-Heans that Gen. ARTHUR stands far ahead of every other aspirant for the Republican nomination for 1884. Indeed, in a ennynssof the country made some weeks ago by our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, the returns showed that ARTHUR was the

If this be the sentiment of the party, why should not the Richfield Springs Convention give voice to this feeling by adopting a resolution favoring the nomination of ARTHUR? If any State is to speak on this subject this fall, it should be New York. The Convention of this week is the only one which the Republicans of the State will hold till they meet next spring to elect delegates to the National Convention. If they intend to start a movement in favor of ARTHUR which will arouse the attention of the whole country, now is their time.

England and the Pranco-Chinese Quarrel.

It has been persistently reported that the FERRY Cabinet is disposed to submit the questions in dispute between France and China to the arbitration of Great Eritain. That the French Government, mindful of its political isolation in Europe, should prefer the mediation of a neutral and disinterested power to a war which in the best event would be likely to prove long and costly is conceivable enough, but it can hardly be unintained that Great Britain satisfies the conditions which should be looked for in an

The situation in eastern Asia has materially changed during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since the joint demonstration of France and England against Pekin, which secured the opening of the treaty ports and other important concessions to the alliest powers. At that time, British Interests in China could be signally furthered French cooperation, and they had little to lear from French competition. It is true, indeed, that France just now has even a toward uniting the party, the machine smaller share of the European commerce with China than she had then, and that Great Britain has gone on with the work of absorption until she has become the namest exclusive purveyor of the foreign

goods imported into the Middle Kingdom, This valuable monopoly was not imperilled by the French colony in Cochin China, which was one outcome of the collision between the allied powers and the Pekin Govecoment, but it is seriously menaced by the French project of annexation in Tonquin. Fround the French become masters of the S sarkoi, the only ar ans of water communieation with southwestern China, they would acvitably divert a large part of the traffic consumers from the present channels of totale. But this is not the only or the worst. rausee of danger to the almost absoute control of the Chinese market new enjoyed by Great Britain. As Captain Casana Morano pointed out long ago to the Government of NAPOLEON III. the possesrice of the Tonquin delta by France would cutall the gradual expulsion of the rice growers of British India and Eritish Burman Ir in the morts of southern China, or, in other words, from the greatest Asiatic market for that staple. The propinquity of Tonquin to Canton would render quite imhossible any competition on the part of procursers whose vessels would have to circumnavigace the Malay peninsula. The great netvantage of geographical position would also samulate the French to supply the Chinese demand for onlum, and thus strike a blow at one of the most vital resources of

the Indian empire. These facts, and the deductions which may be drawn from them, are, of course, familiar to the Calcutta Government, and have, no doubt, been the theme of frequent discussion in its recent correspondence with the Colonial Office. A British Ministry would be dereliet if it put in jeopardy the greatest commercial and fiscal interests of the great Indian dependency by favoring, or even by neglecting to oppose, the establishment of a rival purveyor of rice and opium to the markets of the Middle Kingdom. An atstude of opposition to the French scheme of annexation would also be suggested by political considerations. In the existing state of Europe, an alliance between France and Russia is by no means improbable. Should such a league be formed, It might work serious detriment to the influcace of Great Britain in China; for Russia, since the improvement of her position on the Amoor River, has come perilously close to Pekin, and if the French were to form an equally strong establishment on the southern frontier, China would be quite unable to resist the united pressure of her two formidable neighbors. A British fleet would have no terrors for the Council of Mandarins comparable with the fear excited by simultaneous land attacks from Mantchuria and Tonquin. No doubt the cooperation of France and Russia seems a remote contingency, but it cannot be wholly overlooked in a survey of the circumstances which should predispose Great Britain to view with sincere disfavor a French occupation of the Songkot delta.

disinterested party, and would be likely to lean to the Chinese side of the present controversy, it is possible that the French Government may submit to British arbitration sooner than sustain the burdens and face the risks of war. There is no other European power that both of the parties immediately concerned could accept as an arbitrator. China would never consent that Russia should figure in that rôle, and France has equal reason to distrust any of the powers that are now grouped together in what is popularly known as the triple alliance. Ob-Viously, the arbitration of Great Britain would be somewhat less objectionable than that of any Continental State, but it has been suggested, though not in any influential quarter, that the countries at variance might find a more impartial and satisfactory tribanal if they should submit their differences to the United States. The FERRY Cabinet

But while Great Britain is far from being a

resort, for our Government has no interests, commercial or political, which in any way onflict with those of France in Asia; but it is questionable whether Chian would agree any chance of securing British mediation.

Machine and Anti-Machine.

The result of the Republican primaries in this city must be a disappointment to such members of the party as pine for harmony The generous offer of the managers to admit persons whose names are not upon the rolls of any of the associations, but who voted the Republican ticket in 1880, tompted only a few Republicans who would not otherwise have been present. The proceedings were of the usual cut-and-dried kind, and the machine elected its own men as delegates. Republicans of that "better class" which the party journals are always trying to allure to the primaries, who were deceived by the speious programme of the managers into acting as supervisors, must have felt that they had their labor for their pains.

The Republicans who are opposed to the machine are supposed to be not only more numerous, but very much better, than machine Republicans. But there seems to be no strength in their numbers, and their goodess certainly has hard luck. They used to complain that they were excluded from the primaries by the rigid rules of the district associations, and now they refuse to take part in the primaries when the rules have been relaxed. They know better than to go.

It was not the unti-machine Republicans who stayed away from the primaries on Friday night that were foolish. It was those who went. It was foolish to expect that the Republican managers, most of whom are professional politicians, would voluntarily give up their power. It is on their ability to control nominations that their influence with a Republican administration is founded. They would be more ordinary Republicans without pretensions to patronage or voice in its distribution, if they allowed the primaries to pass out of their hands. They are no such idiots as that.

The defeat of the party last fall has made hem willing to make a show of concession, but they never contemplated giving their promuts a fair chance. If the anti-machine Republicans had gone to the primaries by hundreds instead of by dozens it would have made no difference. They would have wasted their votes on a number of candidates, none of whom could have been

At the bidding of the Administration it year. The disastrous result has not produced any change in the close corporation belong to it, anything but the right to vote for candidates whom it has named.

Many of the more Intelligent Republicans in this city fairly hate the men who run the machine. They will have nothing to do with it. They will not vote for its nominces. They will not trust it long enough ness. They insist that, as the first step managers shall give way to new men.

As the machine managers refuse to give way, the prospect for harmony is not bright. There is a Republican machine not only in this city, but in every place of any size in the State. Where the machine is Stalwart, the Half Breeds will have nothing to do with the party till the machine is reorganized. Where the machine is Half Breed, the Stalwarts keep aboof. Meanwhile the independent Republican is disgusted with both machines. It will be interesting to see how much har-

mony machine and anti-machine can gen-

crate in a month and a balf.

Licut. Porter's Embezziement. Following so closely upon the thefts of Paymaster Wasson, the defaleation and flight of Lieut, John M. Porter of the Third Cavalry are somewhat startling. Lieut. Ponten was Acting Quartermaster, Acting Subsistence From each of the three through his hands, he purloined various sains, and when his pilferings had reached nearly \$2,000, and were in danger of being discovered through irregularities in his ne counts, he disappeared, having escaped, it was thought, into Mexico.

Like Major Wasson, Lieut. Porten is a

graduate of the Military Academy, having been appointed as a eadet from Alabama, of which State he is a untive. He was graduated four years ago, and commissioned as Second Lieutenant of the Taird Cavalry, reaching the First Lieutenancy last year. It has often been cinimed that to the misconduct of officers appointed from civil life, either through political influence or on the recommendation of their old commanders in the volunteer service, a majority of the army scandals of the last eighteen years have been due. But some recent West Point graduntes have shown themselves also to be tainted with fraud, drunkenness, or theft. Wasson, whose poker playing with Government funds and stending to make up his losses were supplemented by an elaborate system of lies, had stood at the head of his class at the Academy. Portrat held a creditable rank there. Col. A. P. Monnow, whose debts and expedients for raising the wind were a scandal in Washington while he served on the staff of the General of the Army, was a civilian appointee, and so was Nickerson, of bigamy notoriety, and Chaplain Mispliff, of course, and Col. Legs, who duplicated his pay accounts. But Lieut. S. N. HOLMES of the Thirteenth Infantry, who was convicted by court martial a few weeks ago of the last-named offence and dismissed from the army, was a graduate of the Military Academy, having been born in Pennsylvania and appointed to his cadetship from New Jersey; so also was Lieut. S. C. Rob-ERTSON, who lately pleaded guilty of dupliention, though disavowing fraudulent intent. He was born in Virginia and appointed

troin Tennessee. The sorrow and the consternation caused o graduates and admirers of the Military Academy by the addition of Lieut, Pon-TER to the list of its unworthy sons may be imagined. For, an institution which specially trains picked pupils for an honorable career in the army naturally cannot be satisfled with merely showing that its graduates stand proportionally better in the court marilai records than miscellaneous appointees, including those who receive their commissions for purely political reasons. Its pride has been in former years that its cadets set an exceptionally high standard of honor as offleers and gentlemen. One of these graduates, an officer of well-known integrity, Gen.

J. B. Fuy, has made this suggestion: "The interposition of higher authority in favor of flenders has been so frequent since the war, especially on 1878 to 1883, as to be a great injury to the service Many of the extis which have been exposed recently a fairly chargeable to executive and legislative reversal of army action. * * * When the strong current of minary justice is dammed by the authorities set everylearmy, stagmant pools are formed which breed scandal fraud disobedience, dissipation, and disgrace, sometimes even among those educated for the service."

Gen. Far cites, in support of this view, the

might perhaps be led to think of such a fact that during the period just mentioned, comprising the four years of the notorious HAYES Administration, out of sixty convictions by courts martial for gross offences, only nineteen were confirmed, while fortyto such an arrangement so long as there was | one by Hayes's personal order were set aside or mitigated, and the offenders kept in the army. The offences included drunkenness on duty, misuse of public property, duplisention of pay accounts, violation of public pledges, and so on.

Doubtless this mischievous and shameful policy of HAYES had a very bad effect on the army; and Lieut. PORTER was one of those who received his commission in the height of this period of demoralization.

Hattie Mulvey's Case.

A woman who was serving a sentence in the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, under the name of HATTIE MULVEY, committed suicide there on Saturday evening. threw herself from the fourth floor, and died in a few minutes.

She was a well-known thief, having led a life of crime under various names for many years, and had been several times imprisoned for theft. Yet it seems that she had reputable family connections in Germany, from which she came about twenty-five years ago, and was a woman so skilful with the needle that she could have supported herself honestly better than thousands of working women in New York are able to do.

She persisted in stealing, however, and be came, according to the police, a very adroit thief, though not adroit enough, it seems, to escape frequent detection, arrest, and imprisonment. A thief clever enough to do that throughout a long career of crime is a character almost unknown. The professional thief must expect to pass a considerable portion of his life behind prison bars, no matter how shrewd he may be.

As soon as this woman was out of prison she would go to stealing anew. She left the penitentiary at the end of last April, and when she bade the warden good-by she said, "I am never going to prison again." But in August she came to serve out a new sentence. It seems that she was liable to fits of mania, and her case is specially recorded on the record of insane convicts at Auburn

prison. She had also been in the insane asylum on Blackwell's Island. Moreover, she was addicted to opium and to alcoholic stimulants. Probably when she killed herself she was under a maniacal impulse. However this may have been, it is plain that it was against the well-being of society elected. The machine always acts as one man. to allow this victim of insanity to go abroad

at all. She was not only a thief by uncondictated the nomination for Governor last | trollable impulse, or what amounted to that, but was likely to transmit her physical and mental morbidity to her children, if she had that rules the party in this city. It is still any. From just such women, and from men unwilling to give to Republicans who do not | of like defective organizations, generations of lunaties and criminals come, imposing continuous suffering and expense on society.

But if she ought to have been shut up permanently where she could do no harm to the community, should not all professional criminals be treated in the same way? Whether they have exhibited actual mania, to be hoodwinked by its pretences of fair- as she did, or only shown their insanity by making crime their regular occupation, they are just as dangerous to society, and likely to transmit vicious tendencies which will trouble future generations.

Yet can this be safely done? Where shall society stop in deciding who are and who are not fit to be left at liberty and to go abroad?

It appears that there are in France some people who are apprehensive of the intervention of the United States in the Tonquin troubles. Let us relieve them of every apprehension. The American Government will not interfere with French operations in Tonquin.

The Sunday demonstrations of the Leaguers of Ireland resemble those of the O'CONNELL party in olden times. Last week we heard of an assemblage of 30,000 Leaguers. and on Sunday of this week there were 50,000 Leaguers at the meeting at Carrick-on-Shan-The speakers at these demonstrations demand Irish independence and an Irish Parliament, and some of them use language of a Officer, and Acting Ordnance Officer, at Fort | Sunday, when an Irish member of Parliament belligerent kind, as was the case at Mallow last told the Languers to "win by peaceful means departmental funds which thus passed if possible, but win at all hazards." A year ago this kind of language would not have been tolerated in Ireland, but latterly the British Government has refrained from any interference with Lengue meetings.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Southsceniera Christian Advocate of Sept. 13, has some very kindly remarks about THE SUR. "There are many good things," says the Adrocate, and some naughty things in every edition of THE SUN, and in most of our great dailies also. But, with all its faults it is a representative

erican newspaper." With many thanks for the friendly expressions of this great Methodist journal, we are obliged to say that whenever there are any naughty things in The Sun they are not put there willingly, but as a part of the news of the day which we are compelled to publish. We could wish, indeed, that the world was so good that nothing naughty should ever happen in it: but since the Providence which rules everything permits events of that kind to take place espaper which undertakes to show the world as it is cannot refuse to publish them. In this office, however, the greatest care is exercised in printing all objectionable facts.

We wish for the Southwestern Christian Adrorate all the influence and all the prosperity that its conductors can desire.

Throwing bombs at the Czar is an old affair in St. Petersburg; but now there is a new sensation in the story that the Czarina discov ered one of the imperial chamberlains in the act of placing Nihilist documents in the bedchamber in Copenhagen occupied by the Czar during his visit there. Who, then, can be trusted? Although these documents might themselves be classed as incendiary matter. obviously a person able to put them into the imperial bedehamber might also put literal flames or explosives there.

The Government printing house at Washington is said to have been lately running its entire pressroom and bindery 15 hours out of the 24, so great is the accumulation of the work imposed on it. Yet the last session of ngress was the short one, ending on the 4th of March, instead of being prolonged into the summer. Probably, before the autumn reports are disposed of, and the various other documents of the year. Congress will have come together, to order hundreds of tons of additional

The Literary Congress, the Medical Congress, and the Musical Congress are not all the congresses that have been prepared for the present month in Amsterdam. The Congress of Commerce and Industry is now in session there, and has been hard at work on the double standard question. Will anything of per manent value come from all these Amsterdam congresses?

Cavalry officers at first may seem to be not specially in their element when selected for taking charge of Arctic exploring expeditions and polar stations. Yet Lieut. SCHWATKA of the Third Cavairy made one of the most celerated and successful sledge journeys ever undertaken. Following him, the Lady Franklin Bay party was put under the care of Lieut. GREELY of the Pifth Cavalry; while the unfortunate Proteus relief party was commanded by Lieut, Garlington of the Seventh Cavalry. Infantry officers have had some share, how ever, in recent Arctic work. Lieuts, Kisling-

BURY and LOCKWOOD, GREELY's subordinates are of the Eleventh and Twenty-third Infantry respectively, while Lieut. Ray, who commands the Point Barrow station, is of the Eighth Inlantry.

Whether the centennial of the evacuation of New York city is to be fitly commemorated or not rests with the Governor. The joint Executive Committee from the Board of Aldermen, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Hisorical Society has suggested a simple plan by which the celebration will reflect the character of the event to be commemorated. It has asked the Governor to postpone until Nov. 26 the usual fall review of the militia, and it is to be hoped that he will comply with the request.

The Irish Inviceible O'DONNELL, who killed the informer Caney, has insisted all along that he acted in self-defence, and that CARRY was about to shoot him when he shot When O'DONNELL arrived in England, yesterday, he repeated this statement. If it be fact, he will have no great difficulty in proving it to the Court, for the circumstances of the case are pretty well known. But, in any event, it is altogether likely that, under the English law, a severe punishment will be meted out to

We fear that the Corean Ambassadors who reached this city last night will not have as glorious a reception by the Board of Aldermen as the first Japanese Ambassadors had in 1860. Yet they are interesting personages, and will doubtless enjoy their visit. And when they return to their Oriental home and tell their Emperor about the Brooklyn Bridge and the elevated railroad and Broadway and the Park and all our other big things, their stories will doubtless seem to him too absurd for belief.

We hear no more of Montreal's mystery of the iron box that caused such a sensation the other day. It had been found in mid-ocean. according to the account, by the schooner Marie Henrietta and when the lid was pried open in Montreal a gas issued that caused the investigators to take to their beels as if fearing that it might assume bodily form, like the Afrite in the story. There was a dim suggestion that this strange waif might somehow be connected with the weird piratical steamer of the Atlantic; but it now seems to have dropped into the limbo of neglected mysteries.

When we beheld yesterday the delegates of the Knights of Honor, we thought of the swarm of knights who are tolling for a living in our brave country. Besides the Knights of Honor. long may they wave! we have the Knights of Pythias, look at them! and the Knights of Labor, gaze upon them! and the Knights Templar, mark them well! and the knights of the quill, scan them as they pass! Were all our knights mounted on steeds and clad in armor. how the horse trade and the steel factories

The public will be glad to hear of the enforcement of the law against overcrowding steamboats. The seizure of the Thomas A. Morgan is likely to be a serious matter for its owners. The United States District Attorney brought suit against them yesterday for carrying on an excursion to the Fishing Banks onefourth more passengers than the law allowed. It is a timely warning, and we wish it had been given earlier in the season. But in any event. it will have a good effect in showing the dangers of violating the law, and in teaching steamboat owners that it is unprofitable to make money by doing so.

THE BUN should not cast a slur on Major Ribber of the Boysi Military College of Ribgeton, Canada, who claims to be a descendant of Capit John Smith and Focamonyas.—Ribber of Fines. No. indeed; we never will. We never had a thought of doing such a thing. Capt, John SMITH and POCAHONTAS are both safe. But was there ever a man named Capt. John SMITH ADVWAY?

Alpine climbing no doubt seemed to offer to its latest eminent victim, Dr. STINTZING, professor of jurisprudence at Bonn, the advantage of a very decided vacation change from the routine of sitting in a chair and lecturing on law; possibly, on the other hand, this career may not have proved the best preparation for the demands and perils of moun tain cambing. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court not long ago met with an accident, fortunately not serious, in exchanging the bench for the saddle as Gen. SHERMAN'S companion. Lord Chief Justice COLERIDGE is apparently pursuing a safer method of recreation than careering over the West on a steed or climbing steep mountains.

Here is an unprofitable crime. Two fellows, who had robbed a man on his way home at night, were yesterday sentenced to State prison for five years, though the robbery yielded them only forty-five cents. Ten years in such an institution as the State prison is said to be by men who have been kept within its walls are an unprofitable exchange for forty-five cents.

No Government in Washington.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Corean Embassy arrived in Washington to dud that the President had left in nearly the same hour, and that hardly may one except Secretary Folger, who tried to get away, was at his post. The young gentlemen of the State Department amuse the members of the Embassy, and they may no

know the difference.
While the occasion of Gen. Arthur's departure was the funeral of a friend, he will improve it to open a horse show, make a visit to Newport, where there are a num-ber of unliquidated debts of promise in response to invilations, supplemental to a cruise on the Dispatch, and

a number of diversions, including some fishing.

Meanwhile the public business must wait, as it has waited for a number of weeks. If the Corean Embasey ret tired of waiting, they can go or stay, as they choose People are beginning to be curious to know if at any time Arthur should have an idea he would like to take a jaunt what kind of considerations or views of duty ould suffice to restrain bim from doing so, and keep un where public duties and his oath of office requ him to be.

A Republican Journal Says Holman is Un From the Evenine Post.

We have often had occasion to commend Mr. Holman, for his zoni in opposing unprincipled claims against the Treasury, but it is due to the truth of history to say that his efficiency in this direction and his in Meiency in most other departments of statesmanship have conspired to make him extremely unpopular in his own party-so much so that it would be a matter of general surprise if he should go into the next Democratic National Convention with the support of his own State or any considerable part of it. What the the crats want in the next campaign is not a candidate who has saved millions for the Government, but one who has ions of his own to spend. Such egregious frugality as Mr. Holman is accredited with will have a very for bidding sound to the cars of delegates in 1884

Helman Compared with Binine and Others TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire, his honesty, integrity, and absolute incorruptibility. One thing the writer of the article aligned to has over looked, which as times and statesmen go, speaks vail unes for Holman's character. After a Congressional ervice of over Iwenty years, surrounded by all the orruptions, greed, and temptations of the war legisla tion, he is to-day a poor man-forty five thousand doliars being an outside estimate of his worldly goods. Contrast this with the Biaines, Shermans, Roberons. Janes Cirr. Sept. 17

Is it the Comet of 1812;

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The re markable accordance of Palsa's elements of the new comet with those of the comet of 1812, now expected, is worthy of attention. The control of 1812 was not a very brilliant one, but it had a decidedly elliptic orbit, and its return was fixed by Encks for the strong of the present year. This return has been looked for with much micr set as there is no contact skeep it this of Halley with smile at long period whose reappearance has two where we with certainty. It may well have best delayed com-what by planetary perturbation, and of contracting com-putation did not claim rigorous accuracy.

New York, Sept 17.

Not Quite Accurate.

From the Los Angeles Beruid. The largest edition of a daily puper issued in the United States was that funder of Tax Sex in which appeared a portrait of Entherford B. Haves, with the word. Fraud stamped upon the form the appearance was compenent with the arrival of the Franchicus PresiFRANK M. BAKER PARDONED.

Gov. Cleveland's Rensons for Clemency to

ALBANY, Sept. 17 .- Gov. Cleveland has par doned Frank M. Baker, sentenced by the Cayu-ga Court of Sessions on March 3, 1877, for the term of fifteen years, on three convictions for the crime of bigans, and has filed his reasons. He says that Baker was married in Ohio in 1871 and that in 1874 the metion were divorced by the courts of that State. As one of his offences, he was charged with marrying another person in this State soon after the divorce was granted. The Court before which he was tried held that the divorce was invalid, and a conviction for bigamy followed. This conviction was reversed by the General Term of the Suwas reversed by the General Term of the Su-preme Court, on the ground that the divorce was valid, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the General Term and affirmed the conviction. The determination of the latter court," the Governor says, "was not unanimous, and the late Chief Justice was of the opinion that the question involved should be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination." The Governor adds:

Governor adds:

That the divorce was invalid in the courts of this State is the judgment of our highest tribunal, and should not be questioned. But on this application the fact that learned Judges of one applicate court acreed with the control in supposing that he could marve a second time with implicit about laws its due weight. When Executive cloneacy is invased and relief is sought from the hardeny of the laws of technical ad-

When Executive elementsy is invased and sought from the paralelup of the laws of technical administration, not only the motive and intent of the criminal, but any supposation to belief upon which he may have acted, it seems to me, are proper subjects of consideration. A may unicated in the law should not perhaps be too severely punished for an act which he reasonably hell void not no emawful.

But these remain two other alleged marriages apherent to flower above referred to upon which the prisoner was convicted of two other biguaries. Or such a first prisoner was convicted of two other biguaries. Or such a first prisoner, being the sea convicted of two other biguaries. On such in the prisoner, being the sea convicted and act are freely almitted. The intermediate live are alongly denied. Begreeventations are made to two are alongly denied. Begreeventations are made to the first and last are freely admitted. The intermediate two are should be expected and the first and the two are should be expected and the method have well out a district and following a remain the mariness which are densed, and followings we not wantling that no small degree of private animosity in wantling that no small degree of private animosity in the matter I have so that the interest into the presentation. Without however discreting the flowing of the mry in this matter. I am satisfied that the impresentation of the envil of tentile into the presentation of the world brave beautiful. If he had been sentenced to impression on the years which would have been the extreme penalty upon two convictions, and a severe punishment for the three effects of the which he has extracted by good consiget in prison would have entitled him to his discharge to the reluction of time which he has extracted by good consiget in prison would have entitled him to his discharge to the reluction of the which he has extracted by good consiget in prison would have entitled him to his discharge to first friends and acquaint ances, who Are entitled and the first state of the safe of the control of the first and the good character previous to his friends and acquaint his good character previous to his press is administratly vouched for. I have obtermined to grant a partion in his case, because I am convinced that in any event the punishment discass, withered by the convict has faily vindicated the law and unswered the ends of justice.

STEALING FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Case of Official Embezziement which John therman Kept from the Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1883.-The strictures recently published in True Ses upon the houseness and insecurity which prevails in the Treasury Department, and especially in the office of the United States Treasury, have been warmly commended here. It is a fact known to many who have been in the service of the Government, that steading has been more frequent than is generally known. There is one case that John Shernan smothered and kept from the press and the public In the winter of 1879, Mr. Harring of Massachusetts Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury, died, and Mr. Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury, died, and Mr. Harman of New Hampshire was appointed to succeed him. As a customars in the department, the Auditor, Mr. French, since cleak gave to therman a memorandum of the contents of the succeeding states bonds the protecty of the fact of the succeeding a factor of the customy of the forerment, which had been in the customy of the forerment, which had been in the customy of the forerment.

the disveriment, which had been in the custody of therma.

Upon opening and examining the sefe the \$30,080 was found massing. The matter was reported to the Anditor, said he inductately capability services in it further examination. After a few days nothing more was heard of the matter, as it was cancerious to discuss it in the bireau, but it was admitted by Herring's frechts and as sociates in the office that he had invested the money in sociates in the office that he had invested the money in sociates in the office that he had invested the money in sociates may be a tended for pension clause, which, after being allowed, were found to be cause, which, after being allowed, were found to be crossed or fraudiciant, and under the good old times, and the his albe a system of checks and counter checks and the his albeit experiment, the Deputy Second Anditor was able to keep this \$50,000 in his possession for years, and finally to embeggie in flurally to embezzie it.
offing wheters was done by Sherman to recover
money and no one is likely to access him of repayit to the tovernment; so that the taxpayers just
000 by this operation alone.

LAME AND IMPOTENT CONCLUSIONS. The Hill Report Satisfica No One and Con-

sists Largely of Whitewash. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The Hill investigation report is a weak and flatby production. The three examiners, headed by New, lad no practical knowledge of the subject, and were in a nurry to get through and go off on their delayed summer vacations. Their verdict is, Not very guilty, but don't do it again. They show is, Not very goilty, but don't do it again. They show haste and ignorance in their report, and a disposition to make it cave und pleasant a, incound.

They recommend a reorganization of the office, but so doil Mr. Hills suid Mr. Patter before him. The committee retined Mr. Hills unvitation, however to go down into the angle of the manner of the working of the plant and examine its workings and medis, for they had they and examine the working and encountry to the deal thoroughly with a technical serious they made they are their meaning their meaning they made they made they are their meaning to examine the free meaning and analous to get out West, and the other members of the tomorbasion were amonged by the bulky testimony thrown upon them, so the white wash brush was drawn rapidly over the scandial, and the Johges rushel out to play.

Mr. Hillians discontanted with the lame verifict as his secusors. Its close not feet that In need stay longer in the department, and he will no doubt carry out his purpose to resign and go into private business without much forther delay.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to relieve myself through your commons of any responsibility whatever for the adjournment of Judge Gif-dersieve's court. Part II, of the General Sessions, on hursday last, by the simple statement that on that day I had official charge of Part I, and was no I had official current of Part I, and was actually en-gaged during the whole of that days in the trail of an im-portant case. The People are theory of trainshaw for pur-jure. It is that to make if in a full that an examina-since I have been in office have I been belief examina-tic processing of any calcular one minute. Yours, New York, Sept 17, 1883.

A. J. Require.

An Answer to the Courier-Journal's Cir-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Courses Journal folks doin't send me their circular, but I rend it in Tue Sys, and mower it as follows: Mr. Randall should be elected Speaker for three

II. He can be steeted upon his merits and not upon

the tard lesue. III. The Republican party would prefer any other Democrat to Mr. Randall.

Mr. Tiblen should be nominated as candidate for Pres.

ident for many reasons: I. Because Mr. Tilden became our leader in 1876, and hat buttle hasn't ended. Nothing is settled until settled

II. He can be elected more easily now than in 187d.

He can earry Mich gan.
 Confusion and division will follow any other nom.

V. The Republicans would rather somebody else should

As to a tariff plank, Dr Greeley was right when he said, in substance, that this question must be settled i the Congress districts. As a party, we are fairly and hopelessly divided apon this question. There are many Democrats here who will vote the Republican ticket ather than for Bemoerats upon free trade platform Why put in a taruf plank at all ! I am a free trader, but I failly believe if you put free trade in the platform our enemies will be all to some our friends out of their votes

and they know they can do it again. N & Whoma. should there be Fewer Meats in Trotting

a all the manufacturing centres. They did it in is

Mater. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Shir The grand trotting circuit this year from the maiden effort of Ma-bolics to the norresidue performance of the young horse Eve See has buch exceptionally trilliant. Through out the circuit close and honest competition has been the rule in the majority of the heats, and the fluid result. It probably all of the three in the context has been a survival of the litter!. White business has been a survival of the litter!. White business is the survival of the litter! It was a former, have subject his expine turbles is twen the play of the tratter; in the shored and, the universacy even all all straines passes is lard; the whole of requires who has breaking to carry the surplus money of the univer-tural investigates thank. It while out for the gentle-ing quarty of the forces, it must be well for the gentle-man who preside over the decimes of the National Touting should be to decime with the judges and with some and divers of horses of the propole season such purity as well as the latest of the propole season such ut the circuit close and honest competition has b

the next and diverse of horses of the pressions and with the control of the control of the letter in these days of progress in higher his forts best byte in three, instead of the technics and harmosing large of the affects which often have to be perpended than the following day, to the discount of the majoritate of the part best for which of the perpendicular to declare and the following his total of the perpendicular to about his maintain professor. Which of the world not be factor to about his maintain professor which the true to declare all bets off on one heat, and permit the true to green. Whether it is ruled to have the distance rule is any trot: And above all the their some men control he ndopted to prevent the endices and horse desireying secreng for select?

How Jay-Ese-Sen Truited in 2:10 21-1. From the Lecton Buily Globe.

There are many things about Jay-Eve See a performance that are wonderful. In the first piece, the day was not the best and in flavoled in the first piece, the day was not the best and in flavoled in the face of quite a beyon. Then he was drawing a fifty two logical sides, which is too bears for such a little more. He had a smarterity but it was decirable better indicated to him to the larger one. Then he specially a little had was new and had been subjected by too dark hindred as into a larger one of the her forced in a little had was new and had been subjected by too dark hindred samp one. In 2 left to passed the Wise and gasted for him self the title. I have of the fact, the low our Mr. 4 are, was the most designed where the log stable. He forced up he but any be but any washing across the track and into the stand capital within Mr. Case was scatch, bent down and assed her twice.

THE VIENNA ELECTRIC EXHIBITION. New German Are Lamps and the

VIENNA, Ang. 21.—Our English made mathes are greatly inferior in their details to intimental machines. Nothing can excess a pealness and accuracy with which the great extent, for the stead ness of the arc annies of these frans. Every, even the singlesst irregularity, in the movements of the dynamo enuses a flickering of the lamp, and given equally good carbons, used in lamps of equally good construction, the steadiness of the light will entirely depend upon the quality of the feeding dyname. The steadiness of the arc light is one of the problems which is not entirely solved yet, but not the least doubt remains that the problem is one of perfection of details in the construction of machines, in the first place, and, secondly, of lamps. The Pulson the Schword, the Gang, as well as the Siemens lamps, are coming mearer and nearer to the desired degree of steadiness. The original Pulson lamps had two superposed solenoids, one of which was traversed by the main current and the second by a shunted current. For a given resistance of the arc, a rod of conical shape, the leading feature of the Pilson lamp, was kept in equilibrium by the two solenoids. A waste of the carbons brought about a corresponding increase in the resistance of the arc, and caused a descent of the upper or positive carbon, which rall Pilson lamps is directly fixed to the conical rol.

The Pilson Commany now also use lamps

crease in the resistance of the are, and caused a descent of the upper or positive carbon, which in all Pilsen lamps is directly fixed to the conical roil.

The Pilsen Company now also use lamps with one solenoid only. As in the older model, the conical roil carries the positive carbon, the lower negative carbon being fixed; the solenoid is strong enough to keep the roil in suspension for a certain illuminating power. Nothing simpler than this arrangement could be conceived. There is also a differential lamp, patented in 1882, with two parallel solenoids, above which two conical roils are suspended by means of a string passing over a pulley. When the are is normal they are sucked in with equal strength by both solenoids; when a change of are occurs, either one or the other solenoid acts more cuergetically on the conical roil, and thus the necessary balance for the maintenance of the are is established. Forty-four Pilsen differential lamps and forty Brush lamps, placed on a gallery near the top of the rotunds, are the main factors for the illumination of that large ball. Four Schuckert dynamos supply the current for the differential lamps of 1,000-1,200 candles each. A sixty horse power engine is used for driving the four machines, and also another ordinary Schuckert dynamo, which leeds twelve are lamps in the Austrian section, in addition to a Schuckert dynamo, which is desired the area lamp, invented by Mr. Zipernowski, It is a lamp with one solenoid only, whose soil iron core is attached to a gauding frame, which carries a break for the camping of a nonder ordinary Schuckert dynamo, which neckness dince the solenoid, the sole iron core is attracted, the guiding frame, which carries a break for the camping of a nonder or a number of incandescent lamps.

Messers Ganz & Co. of Buda-Pesth show an excellent arc lamp, invented by Mr. Zipernowski, It is a lamp with one solenoid only, whose soil iron core is attracted, the guiding frame, which carries a break for the camping of a factored wheel. The upper arbon is fa

controlled by the two soleholds. Several of these impostre threed on the second gailery hearest to the top of the rotunda, and burn very steadily.

A most important advance in incandescent lighting is for the first time practically ilustrated on a large scale at this exhibition. It is the possibility of turning on or off any number of heartheasent lamps in one circuit without any special apparatus for the regulation of the carrent. This is done by means of the compound dynamos whose principle I have shortly described in my previous letter. By a simple manipulator, fastened to the wall near the machine, any number of heandescent lamps can be short-circuited. How important this is will be easily understood on remipling your readers that all the incandescent systems, Edf-son, Lane-Fex Maxim, and Swan, have special apparatus for this purpose, all based on the principle of introducing a greater or lesser resistance into the circuit. These special apparatuses are no longer necessary, and a great saving is thereby effected. In all the rooms where the incandescent lamps are used, it struck me what a large number of lamps was required for lighting a comparatively small area—as, for instance, a smoking room about twelve feet square, litted with 36 incandescent limp, which, in my opinion, is destined to create a recolution in incandescent lighting. It is well known that for street lighting and illumination of large areas the incandescent lamp has proved a failure. The hernstein lamp, axibited by the Bernstein Eccric Lafit. Manufacturing Company of Boston, Mass, supplies this want. The or linary incandescent lamp has a revoking surface. The Bernstein lamp canneas and illuminating surface. The Bernstein lamp canneas the second and second lamp as a very fine carleon immendascent lamp has a very fine carleon immendascent lamp has a very fine carleon immendascent lamp as a very fine carleon immendascent lamp as a very sing carleon immendascent lamp has a very fine carleon immendascent lamp has a very fine carleon immendascent has a comparatively in re-illuminating surface. The lamp resembles an ordinary licendes cent lamp with a thicker carbon flament, but in its

The lamp resembles an ordinary treandes out lamb with a thicker earben filament, but in its offects it differs materially from the ordinary type. With an electro-motive force of twenty-type. With an electro-motive force of twenty-three volts and a current of seven amperes, it has an illuminating power of sixty-five candiss; it stands midway between an incandescent and an are lamp. As regards its durablity it has the great advantage of requiring but a low electro-motive force: the higher the electro-motive force the more rapid the distinguishment of the carbon flament and the shorter the durability of the lamp.

The manufacturing process of the filament is not published yet, because the patents have not been completed for the different countries. The low electro-motive force also permits the use of a very large number of lamps in series, and, therefore, the illumination of long distances by means of a very thin wire. This is of great importance, escally in street lighting, where the installation of copper conductors is a very serious item of capenas. The lighting and isolated installations, and it is electrical that a considerable saving can be effected by the use of a lamp which replaces four ordinary incandescent lamps. deaths in their tragedles.

Military Sentences in Arlzona.

From the Prescott Miner. The sentences imposed upon the various milllary effenders who were so unfortunate us to be tried by the recent court martin at Whipple Barracks have been promulgated, and are entrageously severe. The following is a list of the offender, offences, and sentences:

Win McLaughin, Herbert Wright, Win Doster, and Andrew Kinney, electrical, residenced to four years at

hard labor at Alcutrus, forfeiture of all pay and all ances due or that may become due and distonorably discharged from the service. In one of these cases the wellier was absent but furty eight hours.

When we consider that Major Wasson, who embezzled thousands of dollars from the dovernment, who admit-ted blue-of to be a drankard and a gambler, only re-

reived sighteen months' imprisonment for bis ra it appears pixinly that there are two styles of adminis-

Mr. Skaples a Most Unineky Man. From the Lambon World.

Mr. Shapira is certainly a most unlucky man, The actic days of some within a very measurable of the price of the control of th

From the London True-L.

Travellers in the Alps are threatened by a new

The Prince of Wales Buying Cattle. From the st James's Cazette.

Water Filters. To the Editor of The Sun-Sign Referring

to John Nichel's method of making water filters, put lished in last sunday's sex, I despe to say that gulvan lished to last saintle)'s seek. I desire to say that gair an ized paths should not be used. As they are made of iron control with zinc, which metal is preadly acted on the water, forming the postern carbon from To less the water nine ricce of gavenized iron or zinc and when any a winter cauting will be found on it, when it as do of zinc.

John Whitlay.

SUNBEAMS.

Some land in the city of London was

-John Guy Vassar of Poughkeepsie has made a gift of \$25,000 more to Vascar Colore
—Earl Sponcer is a first-rate cricketer as

well as horseman. He was a pronuncat member of the sleves when at Harrow.

One section of the National Exhibition of

Architecture, opened lately at Brussels, contains the

out properties drawings of Enterior -The oldest member of the Legion of

Honor, Pierre Jean, died intely, aged 64. He was in the retrent from Moscow and at Waterlee. The Bridgeport Standard is disturbed by what it fancies it sees in the South-namely, "a to dency to rejudate a collapsed stuck up ance -The Buffalo Express says that a well-

known resident of Fifth avenue has paid his neighbor \$5,000 not to trace his house for business purposes. ... The man who painted the spire of the Roman Catholic church in Omaha was photographed standing on the cross, 210 feet above the pavement.

-At Zell, Switzerland, a new iron bridge lately broke down. Among those injured, it is thought beyond recovery, was the Mnyor. The accident is as--The Ancient and Honorable Artillery

Company of Boston will embark for New York city on the evening of the 1st prex., and be the guests of the Old Guard of this city Goritz, of which so much has been said

connection with the obsequies of the Count de Cham-ord, is a dull little town on the banks of the Tronzo, a narrow, rapid stream. -The most satisfactory event which has for a long time occurred in Dublin was the horse show

last wouth. Its success culminated in four days of per-fect weather. In admiration of horseflesh all parties -A sale of children took place, after the fashion of the old Southern sales, at Cinham, in Lancashire. The first lot was a child three years old, de-

scribed as beautiful as an angel, and neatly dressed. He was purchased by an old lady for tweive cents. ... The signature of King Canonicus, as atached to the deed that he and his nephew, Minutonomi, gave to Roger Williams, has been enlarged and is to be cut on the face of the Canonicus memorial, so dedicated by the Rhode Island Historical Society

-An Oxfordshire (England) baronet has left

in early life struck and killed a servant. The valet then a page boy, was the only person who saw the deed done. He testified strongly in his muster's lavor, and remained in his service until his death. -The people of Newburgh, on the Hudson,

are preparing for an elaborate collectation in October text of the centennial of the closing events of the Revo-luttoners war, including the proclamation of pence, the fluid disbandment of the American army, and, incldentally, Washington's reply to the famous Newburgh letter, being virtually the rejection of a crown. —The Rev. Dr. Samuel E. Appleton of Philadelphia solumnized a marriage, and the groom, who was short of money, proposed to send him an educated parrot. The Doctor assented. "Have you a care?" the groom inquired. The Doctor had not. The groom could get one for \$2.50. That settled it. The Doctor gave the

groom 12 50 to buy the cage, and that was the last he way of either groom, bride, parrot, cage, or his \$2.50 -Peoria has jouly forty thousand inhabitants, but there is one respect in which it is the biggest city in the land. There is no other from which the toy rament receives so large an amount of internal revenue Thirteen immense distilleries make this the centre of whiskey manufacture. The tax is minety cents a gallon. The largest distillery is under contract to send every drop of its product to France, to be used in the native

wines of that vine clad country.

-Walter Scott always said that he took his idea of the Waverley novels from Miss Edgeworth's stories, and a writer of a very interesting notice in the London Dady Scues says: "Tourquetelf said tome: It is possible, may, probable, that if Maria Edgeworth and not written about the poor Irish of the county Longford, and the Squires and Squireens, it would not have oc curred to me to give a literary form to my impressions about the corresponding classes in Russia." -A Kissingen newspaper publishes the

following statistics of Rismarch's weight, as taken dur-ing the last few years at that watering place: In 1874, 207 pounds (German); 1870, 219 pounds; 1877, 230 pounds; 1878, 243 pounds; 1879, 247 pounds; 1880, 237 more than two stone. His general health, however, is said to be much improved by his recent stay at Kissing

-M. Renan's lecture room is in the Colege de France, by the Boulevard St. Michel, which is a quiet-looking house, without any architectural beauty, and a neat little front garden where, half hidden among the trees, a statue of Dante finds a place. The room it self is small, furnished with nothing but some tables and two rows of armchairs along the walls. A large slate almost covers one entire wall, a map fills up the remain-ing space, and selemnly looking down on their disciples are two wise men of old-Aristotle and Quintellin

M. Clémenceau, who is now 42, has a Breton doggedness of character which makes him score ful of compromise. He has voted in critical division against every Liberal Republican Ministry, having sciped to overthrow Dufaure, then Waddington after ward De Freyeinet, next Gambetta, and then De Freye; net again. His chief hostility was directed agains net again. His chief hostility was directed agains Gambetta. He had, at his native place of Montmarire practised as a physician before entering the field, and won great local popularity by establishing a free dispensary.

-Alexandre Dumas, fills, has undertaken s crusade against the increasing luxury and realism of sectiony and dress on the stage. There is something to be said for M. Dumas's contention, but at the same time we fainly that any attempt to combat the present costly tendencies of the stage is indeed hopeless. After all, with all our realism and all our extravagance, we have not jut reached the point attained by the Romans, who came at last to insist on having real houses burned down in plays where conflagrations occurred, and real

-John Bright has not touched wine or spirits for ten years, and finds his health improved and power of work increased by this abstinence. Fromle has taken wine and smoked in moderation all his life The real question, he thinks, is not whether work can be best done immediately after taking stimulants but whether stimulants taken in non-working or after work-ing hours do not make us more able to exert ourselves at the proper time. Canon Farrar has been a total : stainer for six years. Withis Collins drinks chiefly champagne, and is a glutton of tolacco.

-A wonderful mine in Telluride, Col., is described by a correspondent of the New Orleans Trans Democrat: "About 50 feet from the entrance is a large come shaped chamber, about 80 feet in height and 40 dinmeter. The walls and roof are almost sond galeta, and the floor, to the depth of 0 or 8 feet, is composed of soft lead carbonates. Three chambers, ranging from 70 to 12 | feet in length and averaging about a fe ameter, radiate from the main come, and are of about the same formation of galena. These three passages James Egan, James J. Slaw, and John H. Man. St. described and the fire-exceed five years at Alcatrac at land they rea much better in silver. The ore can be family described. The proposed by the fire of the control of

Jacob Thompson has been brought out by an interviewer who sought him in reference to Judge Black's posthumous paper. He tells of Judge Judge Black's toethomous paper. He tells of Judge Black's resignation, and then gueson; "My composition was made plain to the President. I told him that if it were possible I should like to remain with him until the close of his Administration; but that if Miscresppi secreted, I must go out too. If I remaind with the Union I should be denounced as a traiter to my state. If I resigned when my State secreted I should be decounced a traiter to my country. I laid these facts to force Mr. Buchanan, and he said: 'When your State secretes I will not incite upon your remaining.' Holy and I are now the only living members of Buchanan, then I would be the property of the only living members of Buchanan, then the only living members of Ruchanan's Co.

-Some years ago a large tract of land in Nodaway county, Mo., fell to the Scott heirs and all but one, Maggie R. Scott, deeded their interests to a syndicate at gian acre. She was on the point of thing a list her cousis, David R Scott, dissimiled her He had ascertained the value of the lands. This broke off the on sale of the entire tract, and the setute was afterward ixided. It made the beirs wealthy. An attachm spring up between Miss Maggie and David, but it was week the young women was prostrated web trained feter, and in her delizions revealed her love. On Monday last, buying railled a little, she loyfully assented to David's long-deferred proposal of marriage. After the

-A coon got into Boston and up in a tree A Color got little best marring and everybody in Werester sireet the other marring and everybody stopped to see him. That part of Bestein for two or three blocks around his reaction, was internity lamped dilow to did sign the cour was the question. There was it is only in the multimate who didn't know just A sale of horned stock belonging to the Duke of Developing was been at longer fark vest-value for the control of the finite of t Then it was proposed to knock him down with a civil but since tember-hearted women remonstrated. He could not be shut, for there were politicated at band to arrest anxionly who might stolate a compression or arrise anythin) who might bloads a computation ordinamies. A man chimbed the tree with given on but he was quickly reputed; and a like fate was mixed from other above west up with a piece of carpeting to three over the course head. Finally a hadrer some sent up to the top of the tree and in an increasy moment the course head, or and the latter a most live and discreted his branch and coins to the latter a mixed by a latter protection. The laider was moved from the tree and gently lowered toward the ground, a strip of carpeters. ing was thrown over the coon, and he was captured.